# Tarboro', Edgecombe County, (N. C.) Saturday, January 29, 1853. No. 5.—Vol. 2.

THE SOUTHERNER,

GEO. HOWARD, Editor & Proprietor. TERMS - PER ANNUM. If paid within two months, Otherwise, RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One square first insertion, each insertion afterwards, 0 25 Cards, a year, -Court Orders and Judicial advertisements 25 per cent. higher.

Yearly advertisements by contract

# AGRICULTURAL.



Agriculture is the chief foundation of a nation's power, as it not only furnishes man with food and clothing, but also with materials for the mechanic arts, and commerce." "

From the American Farmer.

### The Ruffin Premium.

In the Sept. No. of the American Farmer, for 1851, page 112, will be found the offer by Edmund Ruffin, Esq. of Virginia, of a Premium of a set of the "Farmer's Register," elegantly bound, for the best set of experiments made in 1851, in harvesting corn, saving fodder, &c. The premium was placed in charge of the Agricultural Clubs of Talbot Co. and by the follow- that do not entirely meet my approbaing report, it will be seen, has been tion, but I have already extended my awarded to Thomas R. Hollyday, Esq. of Taloot. The experiments will be and therefore conclude by subscribing periment that the corn was diminished read with much interest, and no doubt myself, Very respectfully, your obed't will lead to others. The Societies hav- serv't, ing referred the paper of Mr. Hollyday, to Mr. Calcert, Prest. of the Md. State Agricultural Society, the following communincation was received from him:

RIVERSDALE, Oct. 18, 1852. Gentlemen:-Your communication, enclosing the statement of Thos. R. Hollyday. Esq., relative to certain experiments made by him to ascertain the best mode for securing Corn and Fod. of experiments made by me, in referder, was not received until yesterday in ence to the loss and gain resulting from consequence of my absence from home the different modes of saving fodder, for the last two weeks. I regret that and hereby inform you that I am a so important a question has been left to competitor for the "Ruffia Premium." of time, labor and precision. He growth of corn. should receive not only the Premium 1st row-FodJer untouched, corn left but the thanks of all interested in the standing. decision of this important question, for the intrinsic merits of the essay, as well as the delicacy and modesty with which it is offered; and it is to be hoped that this experiment will be followed by others, until we shall have something up-

handsome Premiums. Having discharged this duty, I trust shall be excused by yourselves as well as Mr. Holliday, for some reflections which have occurred to me in the examination of this essay. Passing over No. 2 and 3, I find he states the profit of No. 4, to be \$1,62, after deducting the loss in cora, but I confess I am not satisfied with the data upon which this part of the statement is made; because if the fodder was all good on that portion as on the others, it should have yielded as much profit in blades as No. 2, and as much profit in tops as No. 3, -and the account would then stand thus.

region are greatly indebted to Mr. Ruf-

fin, for his liberality in offering these

Value of blades on No. 4, \$2 67 Value of tops on do. 1.20	
——————————————————————————————————————	\$3.87
Deducting for sensoning	
blades, as in No. 2, 47	-
Deducting for securing tops as in No. 3, 24	
Deducting the loss in corn, 98	
	\$1 69
	-
	\$2.18

and tops in the previous numbers; for I following results:

contend, if the corn was cut off as soon as it was sufficiently matured, that the blades and tops should be at least equal in value to those pulled and cut from the stalk. I go even beyond this, and insist that the stalk itself is worth more than the blades and tops together; or in other words, I assert, that an acre of off, and then cut up and ground fine. stand thus:

1	Value of blades, as in	i	
1	No. 2, \$2.67		
á	Value of tops, as in No. 3, 1.20	1	
	Value of stalks, 3.87		İ
		\$7.74	1
	Deduct for securing fodder, 50		
	do. for loss in corn, 1.37		
	<del></del>	\$1.87	
1		05 07	

There are other portions of the essay remarks much beyond what I intended, CHAS. B. CALVERT.

To M. TILGHMAN GOLDSBOROUGH Esq. Secretary of Board of Trustees of Md. Agricultural Society of Eastern Shore. DAVID KERR, Esq.,

Gentlemen: I give below a statement

Secretary of the Farmers' Inspecting

Association for Talbot County.

my decision, because I do not profess Ou the 17th of September, 1851, the any great experience in any other meth- corn being in a good state for any of the od than cutting it up at the ground so usual processes of fodder saving, I laid soon as the corn will bear it. Upon a off thirty-six rows of one hundred and careful examination of the terms and thirty hills each,-the hills being 3 conditions upon which the Premium is feet 6 inches by 3 feet 9 or 10 inchesoffered, I do not hesitate to recommend thus giving within a small fraction of that it be awarded to Mr. Holliday for one quarter of an acre to each experihis industry and public spirit in under- ment made in the following order, by taking an experiment which, as he very single rows throughout, so as to preserve truly remarks, required a great amount the greatest possible uniformity in the

24	**	Blades pulled,	do
31	"	Tops cut,	do
4th	46	Tops cut and blad	les pulled,
		Blades pulled an	
off at	grou	ind, shocked.	
(241	_		. 1

6th row-fodder untouched, cut off on which the utmost reliance may be at ground and shocked, and so on. placed. The whole of the corn-growing

The blades from one quarter acre well cured in dry weather, and afterwards kept in a locked corn house weighed, on the 4th of November, 89 lbs.; and the tops from the some quanti ty of land, on the same day, and under like circumstances, weighed 144 lbs.

On the 6th and 7th of November, the corn was husked by six men, and so ar ranged as to prevent mistakes; and a each parcel was husked, it was carried off to a corn house, in which there wa no other corn, and a note made as to

the exact place where it was put. On the 17th of January, 1852, the cars in each parcel were counted and reduced to the same number so as both to correct mistakes from accident in housing or missing hills. One half of each was then shelled by hand, measur ed and weighed; but it having soon occurred to me that the habit contracted in assorting corn might have caused the men employed in handling it, insensibly to take the largest ears for the first half, I thought that shrinkage might not be By the above statement it will be access of air; and, therefore, early in ue of the bladed, perceived that No. 4, exceeds No. 2, February I shelled, measured, and And 1 the value of the tops, eighteen cents, in place of falling short weighed the remainder, which being thirty-eight cents, as per his statement. added to that first shelled, and multi-Again, I think the greatest injustice plied by four, in order to greater conve- Deduct for 24 bushels corn lost, 1.37 was about equal. has been done No. 6, in that statement, nience in comparing the product of fodby valuing the whole stalk, blades and der with the loss of corn by the acre, tops, at less than one-half of the blades instead of the quarter acre, gave the Deduct labor in cutting off,

No. 1,	per a	ere, 41	bı	ısl	iels,		1.	gallon
								232
No. 2,	"	413	"	3			"	230
No. 3,	"	401	"				"	225
No. 4,	66	391	"				"	218
No. 5,	"	39	"				"	217:
No. 6,	"	381	"	3	"	1	"	208
It wi	11 th	ie ha e	an	. +1		1	ila	fran

cured in shocks until the corn is husked that where the fodder was untouched, half bushel of each having been kept in will feed more stock than the top, and and yet that No. 1 exceeded it 22 lbs. full measure being made up in each blades of two acres, pulled in the usual in weight. This difference I cannot ac- case before weighing, and then calculatmode. I think also that it will b count for, except by supposing either ed by the weight and not the measure, found, upon further investigation, that some accident in weight and measure, for it was apparent that some parcels corn cut off at the ground, will mature or some slight difference in the growth had been more troubled by mice than the grain better than where the blades of the corn, and would not conclude others. and tops are cut, because it will have from such a single fact that the actual No. 1 lost 4 lbs, weight and 4 pints the advantage of all the sapthat may quantity of corn would in all cases be measure per bushel. be in the stalk at the time; whereas the increased by stripping off the blades, al- No. 2 " 31 " and 21 " stalks on that portion where blades and though it will be seen by the above No. 3 " 4 " and 3 " tops are cut, will at once dry up, and statement that when the corn is to be No. 4 " 31 " and 4 " afford no further nourishment to the cut off, there is a palpable advantage in No. 5 " 7 " and 6 " grain: but even allowing No. 6 to lose first pulling the blades, if the corn is No. 6 " 2 " and 3 in corn what he estimates, still I make, to be sold during the winter; and this according to my theory, the account may be accounted for, I think, by the freer circulation of air through the shocks, when the blades have been pullthrough a sweat, as is often the case proper to state, that the amount of damaged corn in any of the parcels did not exceed more than one ear in two \$5.87 hundred, and the greatest number was where the corn was cut off without first stripping it of the blades: such had been my general observation before, and I was not surprised to find by actual exin quantity as in quality by this operation.

> It will have been seen that the corn in this case yielded about 8 barrels to the acre of about thirty-one or two hundred corn bills; and according to the best information I have on the subject, a little over three thousand corn hills is an average day's work in pulling blades, including the time occupied in tying up and carrying out to the turning rows; and the price of blades, in November, is rarely, if ever less than 75 cents per hundred pounds.

Say then, 356 lbs. blades per acre,	
at 75 cts. per 100, is	\$2.67
22 lbs. of corn at 50 ets. per bush-	
el of 56 lbs. is about	0.20
	2.47
Allow for hire of hand the usual	
price per day for saving fodder,	
35 ets. and 121 ets. board,	0.47

Leaving a profit, per 3,200 corn hills,	\$2.00
No. 3 tops cut, yielding 576 lbs. worth Deduct for corn lost, ½ bushel 1	\$1.20
gal. 3 qts.,	0.36
Deduct also for labor about 24	0.84
cents,	0.24

- 1		
Ŧ	Profit,	\$0.60
,	No. 4 tops cut and blades pulled,	
-	worth, clear of cost of saving, Deduct for loss in corn, 12 bus.,	\$2.60
9	1 gal., 3 qts.,	6.98
-	0.111 1	01 01

60 N		
r	Still leaving a profit of	\$1.62
e 	No. 5, blades pulled and cut off —blades,	\$2.00
s	Tops worth half as much as when separately cut,	0.60
0	Deduct labor of cutting and	2.60

e	shocking, say	0.50
d h		\$2.10
n of	Deduct also for corn lost, 2 bus., 1 gal., 3 qts.,	1.11
r-	Leaving a profit by the two	
-		00.00

processes of No. 6, cut off, with the tops and

blades left.

n, Making, as compared with No. 1, a positive loss per acre, of \$0.38 And a loss, as compared with

No. 5, of as compared with No. 4, of as compared with No. 3, of as compared with No. 2, of

It will thus be seen that while from I now state the loss in weight and corn, cut off at the ground, properly se which the blades were pulled exceeded measure of the different parcels, oneme half bushel and one gallon per acre, bugs, in the same corn house, and the

when weighed August 15th. There | Seeing the necessity for a more gene before cutting the corn.

\$2.75 per acre, which just reverses the jects proposed. result of the weight and measurement, Proceeding to the discharge of the stead of No. 6.

which I have in hand, so as to have a To advance in knowledge, and keep coincidence of facts, coming from differ- pace with the progress of the age, is ent sources, before final conclusions can the object of every enlightened mind. be drawn.

vestigation, and through the premium struction in schools and col eges, and generously placed by Mr. Ruffin, in the the vast improvements in agriculture hands of the Talbot societies, may not by the scientific application of the laws have caused more than one experiment of chemistry, are proofs of the asserto be made, and that one carries on its tion. Can any means calculated to face, evidence of its own want of accu- advance medical knowledge, fail to racy, it may be the means of inducing meet the approbation of every physician others to make like experiments, under who has any love for science, and the the offer of another liberal premium by good of his profession and his fellow the county societies of Talbot, or by men at heart? Surely not, for their the State society. The trouble of con- contemplation, not only affords pleaducting such an experiment, is no trifle; sure to his mind, but they prove valuaand while there could not have been a ble contributions to his resources in the premium offered more worthy to be daily conflict with disease and death, generally competed for, the fact that it and strengthen his confidence and resomay not have been, will only prove the lution in the fearful struggle. Nor can necessity of offering a liberal one, in we doubt but that it is the wish of evecase any society shall take the subject ry one to see our ennobling profession ject set forth in the Constitution; and it in hand.

riments made by me in this case, which opinion that honorable position assignmight occur to others upon reading my ed to law and divinity. It cannot be statement, as in fact some have occurred that any intelligent mind, with a single portant feature of our Association. The to me since I have commenced writing impulse of professional pride, can reit out,-and therefore, far from consid- flect on the degraded estimate placed ering my experiment as settling the upon us by a large portion of the com- cal observation gathered by many of question, I consider that the publication munity-in juxtaposition with empiriof it will only give rise to further and cism, in the shape of Thompsonianism, more accurate investigation on the part Eelecticism, and huckstering Homeoof others. Very respectfully,

THOS. R. HOLLYDAY. M. T. GOLDSBOROUGH, Esq., Secretary of the Md. Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, and DAVID KERR. Esq., Secretary of the Farmers' Inspecting Association of Talbot county.

ments with regard to shrinkage, the av- peet it merits, and should claim from tions. An important fact bearing on erage of which, in this case, appears to the community. be (counting from the middle of February to the middle of August,) about six his own character, and fails to demand charges for medical services been in-The fodder I cannot well estimate, as per cent. by measurement, and nine and the respect of his fellow men, he will creased by any county Association, in as accurately tested by leaving the lat- the superior value of the stalk is to be three-fourths per cent. by weight. It find but too soon that the community connection with the Madical Society of ter half until May, (according to the estimated, in addition to the blades and will be remembered that before weigh- not only adopts his estimate, but is ev- the State of North Cerolina. directions of the societies,) as by keep- tops, which, with careful handling, af- ing, each half bushel was supplied with er ready to sink him below the degraing in bags a half bushel of each, sus- ter the corn is husked, are far from be- the number of pints it was deficient in ded position he has assumed. With the ldress may be considered irrelevant pended in a place where there was a free ing lost, but suppose it to be & the val- measure; and therefore, in order to get equal propriety, may this be said of the ind ill-timed, but the universigned are \$0.89 at the whole loss in weight, I add the profession of Medicine. If its members assured, that there is a deep prejudice 0.60 weight of 22 pints, which the whole six by their own acts degrade it to a level bushels were deficient in measure. The with empiricism, by pandering to the \$1.49 aggregate weight of cobs, in each case, prejudices and delusions of the day, T. R. H.

> 0.50 productive powers of every variety of justly merits. soil, that is not wet.

# To the Physicians

OF NORTH CAROLINA.

It is known to you, that an effort is being made by a portion of your cotemporaries, to improve the medical profession of the State, and discover 2.30 means best calculated to promote the health and protect the lives of the peo-

> This move, it was hoped, would have met the generous approbation of every citizen, and a ready response and prompt co-operation from every physician in the State, who feels a proper pride for his profession and himself; but the best and most wisely concerted plans for effecting good, often meet with disappointment, and this laudable effort put forth in April 1849, has only met, to say the most for it, with partial

Although there have been found few who have properly appreciated th objects of our association, we are con-It thus seems that the shrinking, by strained to regret that a large majority measure, does not exactly correspond of the medical men of the State, have with the loss by weight. No. 5, for in- not yet i lentifie I themselves with stance, lost 7 lbs. after the 6 pints which them. Of these, some are quite indifed, which prevents the corn from going it had shrunk were added,-making, on ferent to the undertaking, while others the whole, a loss of about 12 lbs. per whose motives we are left to surmise. when the blades are left: the result of bushel. The greatest shrinkage was, are either secretly, or openly opposed to which sweat seems to be to expel mois- however, evidently in this case. The the project, which is, in its design and ture from the grain. In this case it is excess of actual loss over No. 1, is about ten lency, obviously calculated to ad 41 lbs., allowing 14 oz. as the weight of vance their interest by promoting th a pint, which I find to be a loss, per dignity of the profession as well as con acre, of \$1.62 as compared with No. 1, ducing to the welfare of the community.

seems then to be, in this case, shrinkage rul interest in this movement among included, a loss of 63 cents, instead of a the members of the profession-the gain of 99 cents, as compared with No. Medical Society of the State of North 1, by the operation of pulling the blades Carolina, at its last meeting in Wil mington, appointed the undersigned, a The comparison of No. 6, upon a committee to address you, and invite minute calculation, makes a loss of near your co-operation with them in the ob-

in January and February, making the duty thus imposed upon us, we ask loss of \$1.37 on the part of No. 5, in- your attention to the objects of the Society, as set forth in the second article I might carry out these comparisons of its Constitution. It is in these to a greater extent, but as the conclu- words: "The objects of this Society sions drawn from facts about which shall be the advancement of Medical there may be some mistake, cannot be knowledge, the elevation of professioncertainly true, I have only gone far al character, and the promotion of all enough to show the difficulties which measures of a professional nature that attend the conducting of such experi- are adapted to the relief of suffering huments, and the necessity for further in- manity, and to improve the health, and vestigation upon the special subject protect the lives of the community."

The wonderful achievements in the me-It is a subject worthy of further in- hanic arts, the improved system of inelevated in its social, moral and intel-There are modifications of the expe- lectual character, and holding in public pathy, without having his cheek suffused with a burning blush of shame.

The character of our profession must first be elevated; a high and honorable their best mode of treatment; the action estimate placed upon it by ourselves. and a line as broad as the wide ocean be drawn between it and the ignorant prove that it is the welfare of the peoand false systems of the day, before we ple, more than the paltry consideration Note. - I will make further experi- can expect that consideration and res-

nothing can be expected of the commu I tertaining these prejulices, as well as nity that will maintain its dignity, and members of the profession who unjustly Deep ploughing greatly improves the give it that respectful distinction

To accomplish this, there must be error; and they trust that while it may

concert of action among the Medical men of the State; and no fear of popular projudice, no apprehension of opposition-and no selfish love of gain should deter them; nor will the high-minded Physician who is jealous of the character of his profession, be swerved from his duty when once he is satisfied what that duty is.

There is, we are induced to believe, an opinion prevailing in some portions of the State, that all the interest manifested in organizing Medical Societies, s little less than a systematic plan to mhance the pecuniary rewards of the profession, without any reference at all to the welfare of the community; and it is but a very faint expression of our feelings, when we say, we are pained to know that there are men claining the dignified title of Doctor of Medicine who pinder to this false prejudice, that their success in business, (which if left to rest on the claims of merit alone, would be paltry indeed,) might be enhanced. This very reprehensible conduct deserves, and should receive the discountenance of every good citizen, and particilarly every honorable gentleman in

he profession. Again: How common has it become, oo, among ourselves, to pursue a sysem of unjust detraction and unminly nnuendo against some brother praeticioner, whose superior industry and skill s elevating him in the estimation of the community above his cotemporaries? Injury, directly or indirectly inflicted, seems to be the fortune of at least every young medical aspirant in the State, who presumes to claim that share in the credit and circluments of the profession to which his merits may entitle him. Let such a man mark out for himself in his early career, and pursue a high course of conduct; let him be actuated by an honorable ambition to be useful, and thus distinguish himself among his fellow men-ao sooner does his devotion to business and his skill gather around him friends and successful practice, than the envenomed shafts of professional envy, and insidious detraction are aimed at him. A capital operation, or a few bad cases of disease skillfully cured arouse the active jealousy of neighboring rivals; and often he goes through life and down to his grave, the continued object of these ungenerous

No less deplorable is the practice growing too common in our State, of magnifying every case to which we are called-laboring to produce the impression, even in ordinary sickness, that imminent danger exists. The public rarely inquire into the truth of the statement concerning the danger of the patient. They assume it to be as the Physician reports, and when the patient recovers, the fortunate practitioner is exalted for skill, and credited with "another remarkable cure." These are also abuses and evils which cannot be too severely condemned, and which our associations aim to remedy.

To relieve suffering humanity, and foster all means calculated to promote the health and protect the lives of the community, is the last and chiefest obis with as much pleasure as pride, that we can refer to the deliberations of both State and County Societies to show that the highest regard is paid to this imlearned and interesting essays read before the Societies; the results of practitheir active members, and han led in to enlarge the common stock of knowledge. from which all can draw out and earry with them to their respective fields of labor; the queries propounded and answered, as to the nature of diseases and of particular remedies and their adaptation to the cure of discases-all tend to of gain that influences us in our associathis point is that, not a single instance, If a man places a low estimate upon so far as we are informed, have the

The allusion to this subject in this against our reform, arising from such considerations, and as this address may fall into the hands of many persons, ensastain then, they deaned it proper to nike a few remarks in refu it on of the